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ART & SERVICE IN WROUGHT IRON

Art & Service in Wrought Iron

Gates, Railings, Vestibule Doors, Window Guards, Lanterns, Brackets & Grilles from Special Designs

Wire fences for all purposes . Arches and trellises for formal gardens . Tennis court back stops . Expert wire construction for game and poultry enclosures, dog kennels, paddocks . Wire and wire nettings of all kinds . Tree guards . Galvanized anchor posts

Catalogue No. 32

Anchor Post Iron Works
Office and Salesroom, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
Shops, Garwood, N. J.

Sales Agents in
Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Hartford, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

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Wrought Iron

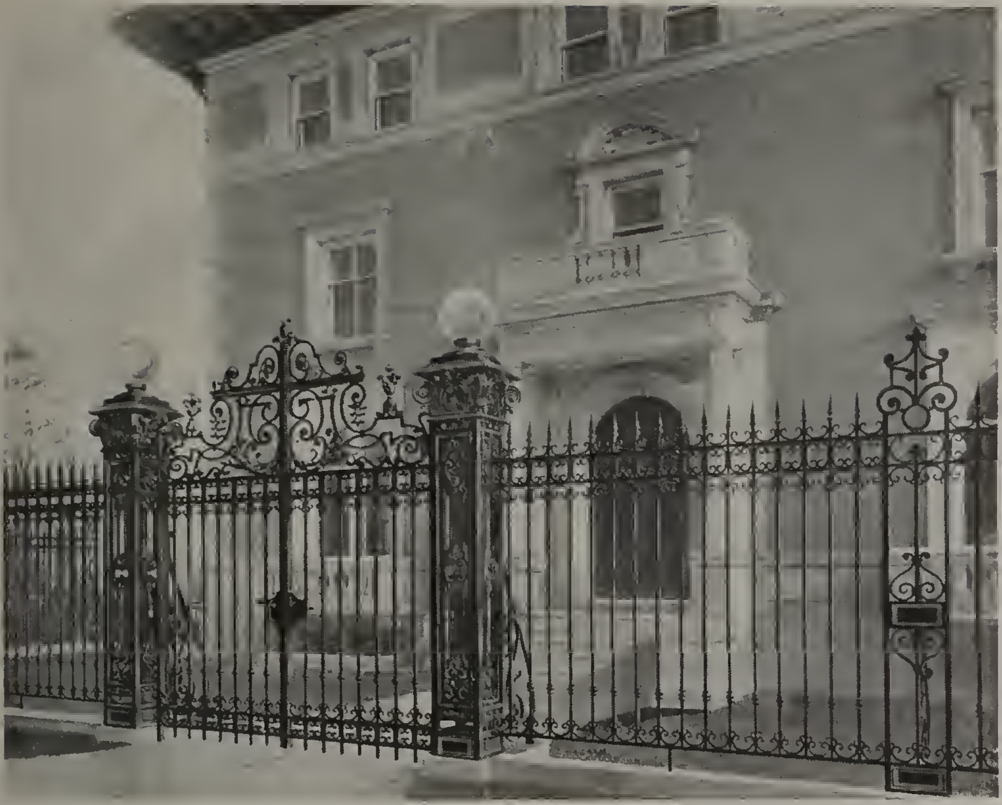
THE term wrought iron, means iron created, worked, elaborated, not rough or crude. Objects of utility, and ornament, in wrought iron possess a distinctive character, because specially conceived and executed.

The art of working in wrought iron was known in China as early as 2000 B. C. and the iron of India was famous in ancient times, and was exported to Europe in considerable quantities during the Roman Empire.

The smith, or armorer, of the middle ages was honored above all other craftsmen; and rightly so, for with his few crude tools what wonderful things he made. In his skillful hands a rude lump of iron was transformed into a suit of armor, cunningly fitted together and beautifully decorated. He made great treasure chests with quaint hinges, ingenious locks, and mysterious hidden springs. He was the ideal craftsman, for he was both artist and artisan.

In our modern world everything is specialized, and machinery does the work of a thousand hands; but off in one corner of the shop away from the clatter of compressed air riveters and high speed machinery, the art blacksmith of today stands at his forge like some picturesque figure from the past, undisturbed by the onrush of modern life. The tools of his trade are practically the same as those of his prototype of the 14th century. He is no mere human appendage to some labor saving machine; he works with his heart and his hands, and as he forms a difficult scroll or fashions a leaf or flower from the hot metal, one can see that he too is the ideal craftsman, for he is an artisan by training but an artist by nature.

Science has done much to make iron work available to all, for instead of rough masses of metal, we now have straight bars of iron and steel of every size and shape, and powerful machinery for the purely mechanical work, but when ornamentation is introduced, transforming the mechanical into a work of art, we must still rely upon the manual skill of the workman to correctly interpret the designers purpose.

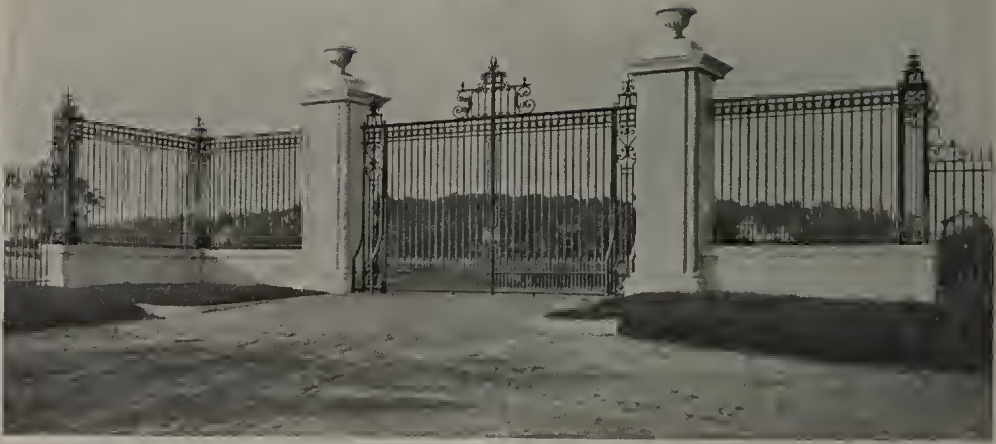


Gate and Railing, Newark, New Jersey. From Designs by Warrington G. Lawrence, Architect.

Iron is a metal capable of great artistic treatment but of so stubborn a fibre that the honest work of hand treatment cannot be successfully imitated. The best work in iron is that in which ornamentation is made subordinate to strength, and where the design of the object clearly shows the purpose for which it is intended.

The growing interest throughout America in out-of-door life and recreations, has led to a very rapid development of country and suburban homes. Country life is becoming a national characteristic, and in the development of the country place, iron work is used by the landscape architect in a great variety of ways. The illustrations in this book are from photographs of work that we have done for leading architects and landscape gardeners.

We believe in iron work as most desirable from every point of view in art and service. We have studied the subject for years and learned much from experience, and all that we do is consistent with the highest standard, which is the mark we have set for ourselves.



Entrance Gate, Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass. From Designs by Chas. C. Grant, Architect.

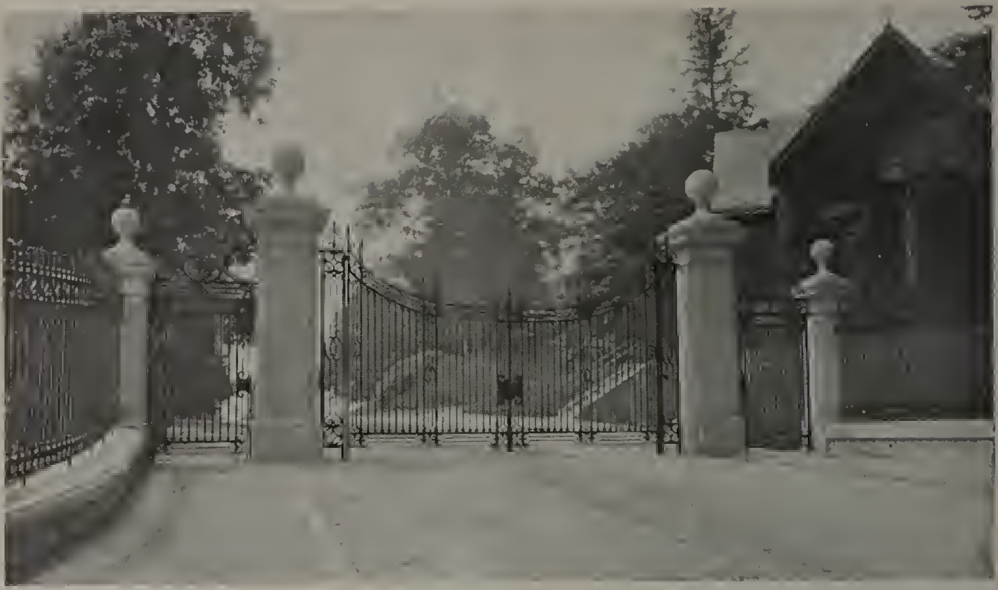
ON account of the simplicity and dignity of design, we consider this gateway one of the best examples of what an entrance to a cemetery should be. It is a matter of regret that so many of the approaches to our cemeteries are unsightly and inappropriate. It is always pleasing to be able to think or speak of a cemetery as being beautiful, and if the Trustees or Governing Boards of these institutions would employ some good architect and landscape gardener, to design gates and entrances to harmonize with the surroundings, the result would be a permanent improvement to which age would add charm and richness.

Gateway to Private Estate, Ramsey, New Jersey.

A GREATER freedom of style and variety of treatment may of course be used in the entrances to private places, but the same general principles of design hold true.

The architecture of the house, especially if it is near the gate, the grouping of the trees, the arrangement of the roads and contour of the ground must all be intelligently considered.

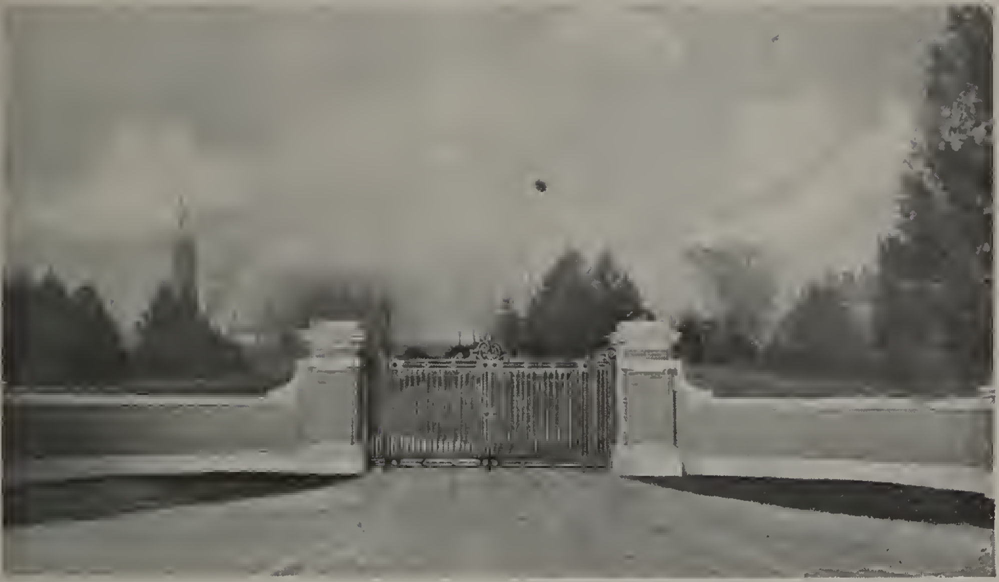
Next to the house itself the gateway is usually the most prominent feature of a country place. It gives the first impression to a visitor or guest and should be in good taste and well made for this reason if for no other.



Entrance Gate and Railing, Woodlawn Cemetery, Woodlawn, N. Y. From Designs by Chas. W. Leavitt, Landscape Architect.

THIS is another example of a cemetery entrance, the design of which is graceful without being over ornate and which accords well with the surroundings. We have also built for this cemetery over ten thousand feet of iron railing set on a massive stone wall.

Railings should not be built on stone blocks set in the ground. We have yet to see this method of construction used where the railing was not out of alignment within a very short time after being put up.

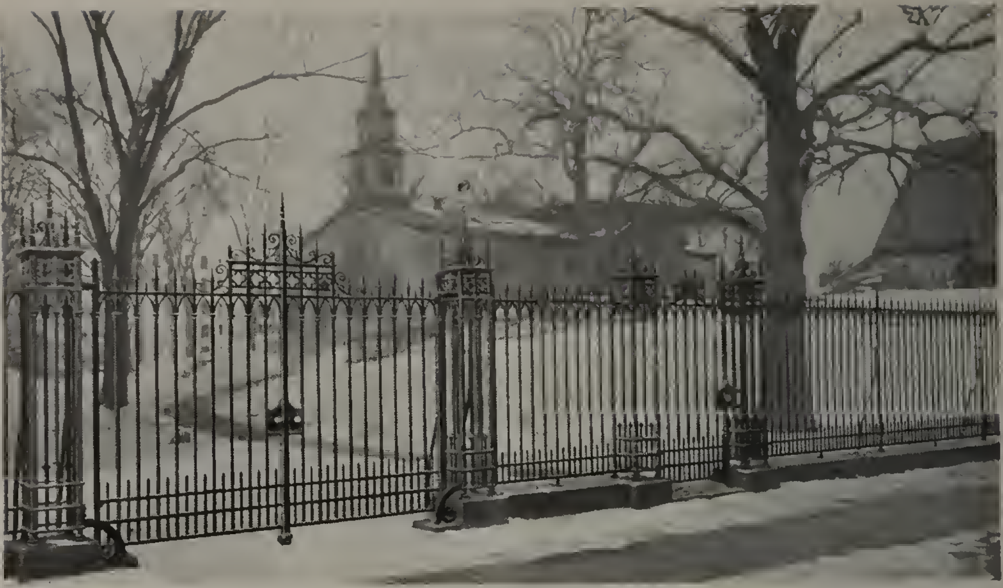


Gateway to Private Estate, Rumson Road, New Jersey. From Designs by Brinley & Holbrook, Landscape Architects.

RAILINGS set in the ground without stone wall or coping should be supported on heavy cast-iron foundations so shaped that the action of the frost can have very little, if any, effect upon them.

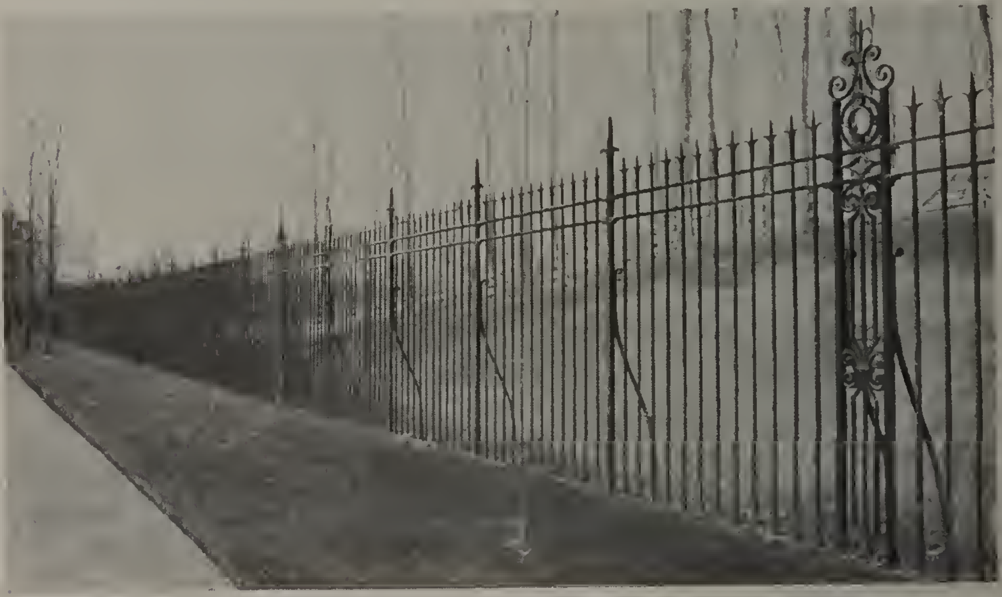
Another and very permanent method of construction is to imbed the iron foundations in concrete. The use of concrete has become so general for walls and coping, that we have devised a special form of socket that can be easily and accurately built into the wall at the time the concrete is laid, and into which, after the wall has been finished, the posts and braces supporting each panel of railing can be securely and quickly fastened.

The railing shown on the lower part of page 9 is a good example of this method of setting.

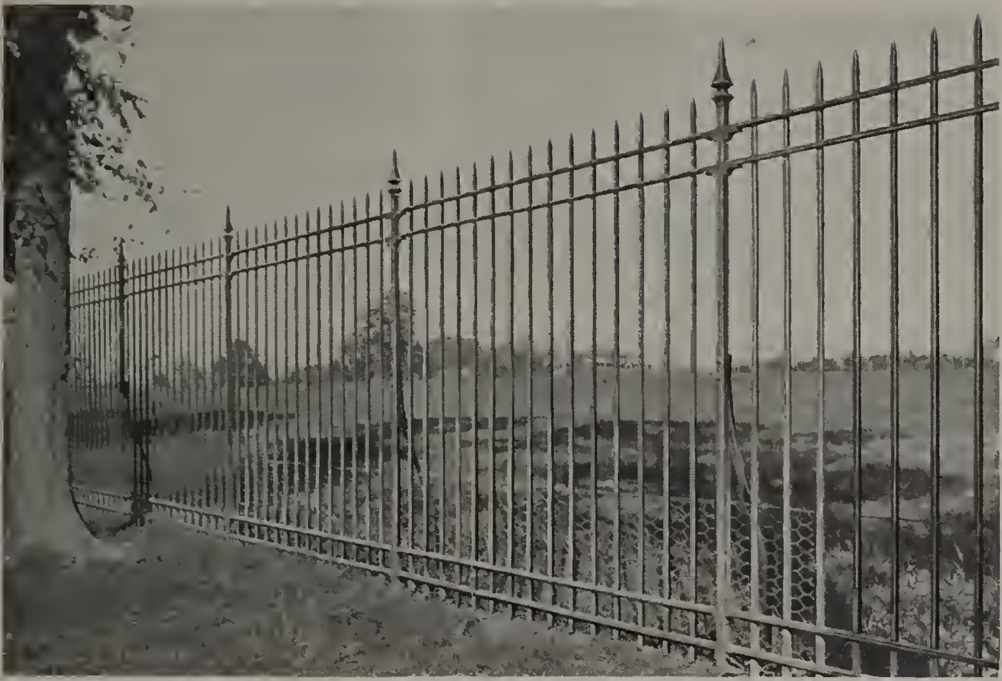


Gates and Railing, St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Avenue, New York City.

THE railing shown below is 9 feet in height and 2000 feet in length, and is supported on heavy cast-iron foundation set in concrete; the most substantial method of setting railings of this kind and which avoids the building of a heavy and expensive foundation wall.

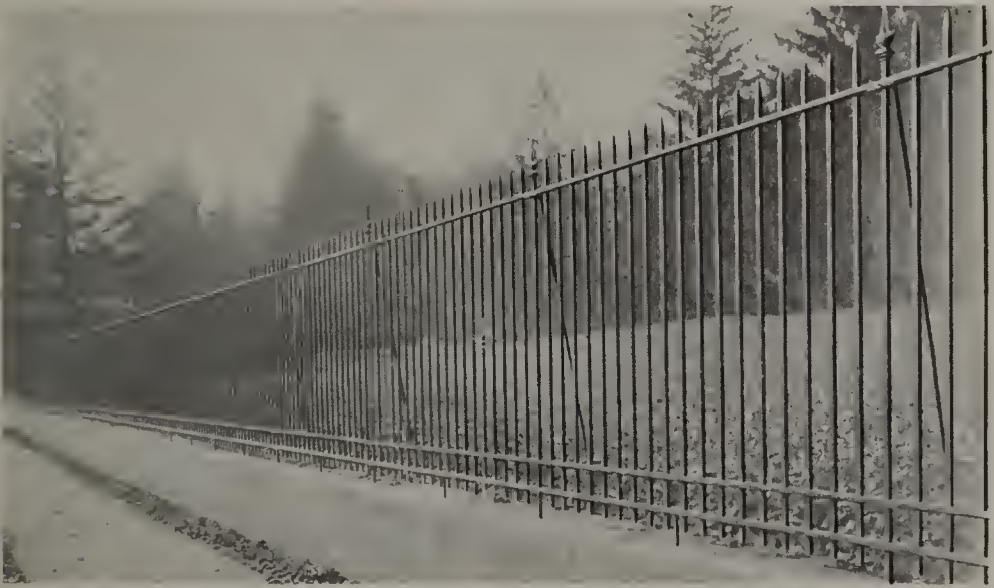


Railing at Castle Gould, Port Washington, Long Island.



Iron Railing, Port Chester, N. Y.

THIS railing is 8½ feet in height and 1700 feet in length. The posts are supported on heavy cast-iron foundations set in the ground. The railing below is set on a concrete wall. We have devised a special method of sockets which are built into the wall and in which the railing is set. The braces at the back of the fence are adjustable by means of lock nuts, which makes it possible to set the railing in perfect alignment.



Railing on Concrete Wall, Morristown, N. J.

IN designing conventional gardens, one of the most fascinating departments of landscape architecture, iron gates, arches, arbors, trellises and espaliers are often introduced with considerable decorative effect, sometimes in fact, forming the central theme of the picture, around which everything else is grouped.

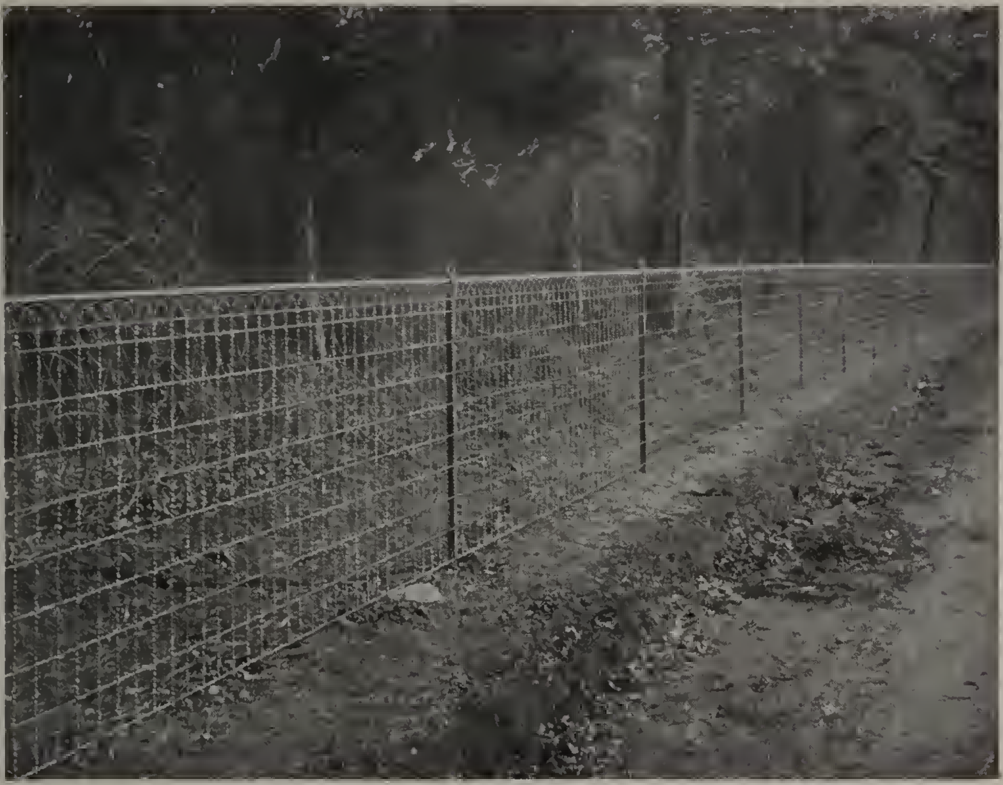
We have made a special study of this branch of iron work. All arbors, or screens upon which vines are to be grown should be galvanized and painted. Made in this way they will outlast wood or painted iron many times over.

It is not possible to illustrate in a catalogue all of the different forms of wire fences that we build, or even to enumerate all of the purposes that these fences serve. They are all built with galvanized anchor posts, and are so well known for their strength and lasting qualities that they have long been considered the most permanent and satisfactory fences.

In the following pages are a few examples of our work in this field, our purpose being to show the variety of uses to which these fences can be put, as well as the quality of the work which we think the illustrations themselves clearly set forth.

We publish in another form a detailed description and illustration of each of our principal wire fences, with prices and discounts, which we will be glad to send to anyone requesting them. These illustrations, a few of which are reproduced in this book, may be briefly classified as follows:

Fences for lawns and gardens. Tennis court enclosures and back stops.
Unclimable netting fences six to eight feet in height, for public institutions, race tracks, country estates, cemeteries, water companies and factories.
Enclosures of many kinds for poultry, game, dogs, cattle, horses, sheep and other animals.



Woven Wire Fence, Rumson Road, Seabright, New Jersey.

THIS fence is built on galvanized anchor posts, is 4½ feet in height and 22,000 feet in length. It is one of the most substantial of our wire fences. We build it any height from 3 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches.

WE make a specialty of building fences for tennis courts. The photographs on this page show one of these fences built by us for the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson. The fence is 8 feet in height, built with extra heavy galvanized anchor posts, pipe top rail and fine mesh netting. We also build these fences 10 feet in height.

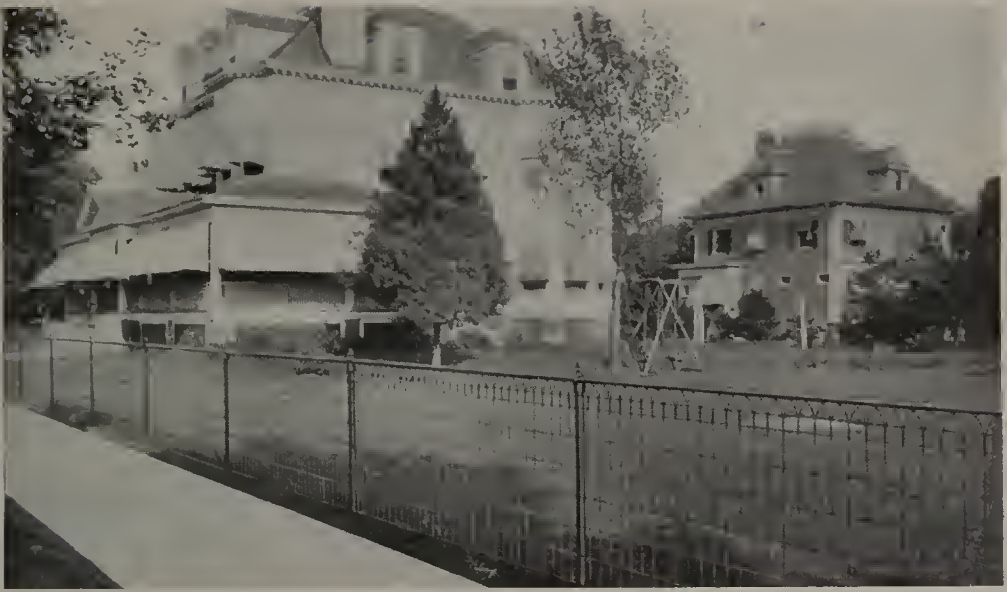
Where a single court is to be fenced on four sides the enclosure should be as nearly as possible 124 feet in length by about 64 feet in width. It is, however, cheaper and sometimes more desirable to put the fence across the ends of the court only. In that case they should be from 70 to 80 feet in length and are usually built with the ends turned in toward the court.

We have put up hundreds of these tennis court fences. They are much more durable and better looking than those with wooden posts which are in constant need of renewal and very unsightly.

We also make posts for holding the tennis net, fitted with grooved cap over which the rope of the net passes, fastening to cleats on the side.

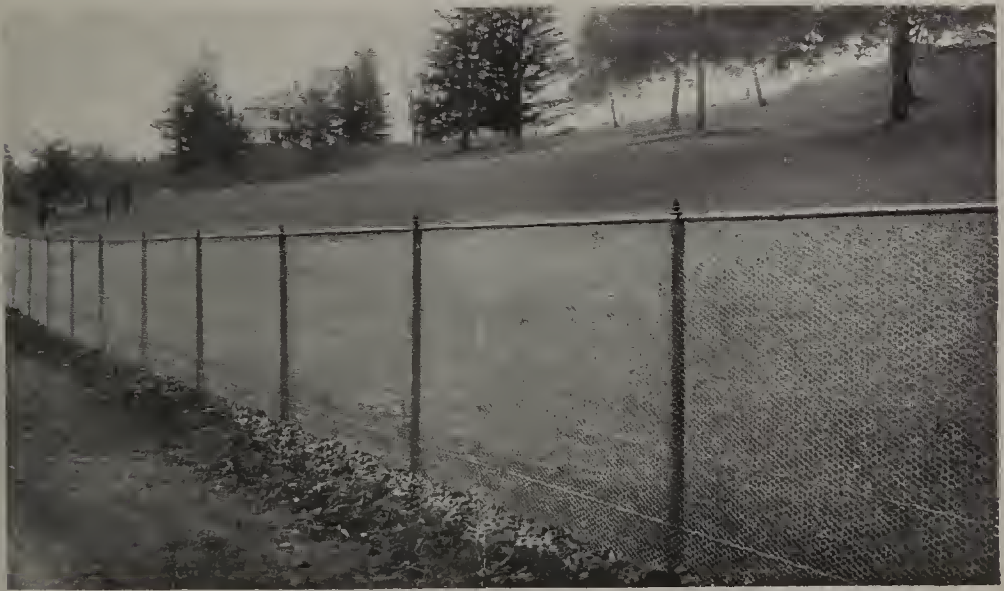
Complete diagram and prices given on application.

Tennis Court Back Stop at Ardsley Club.

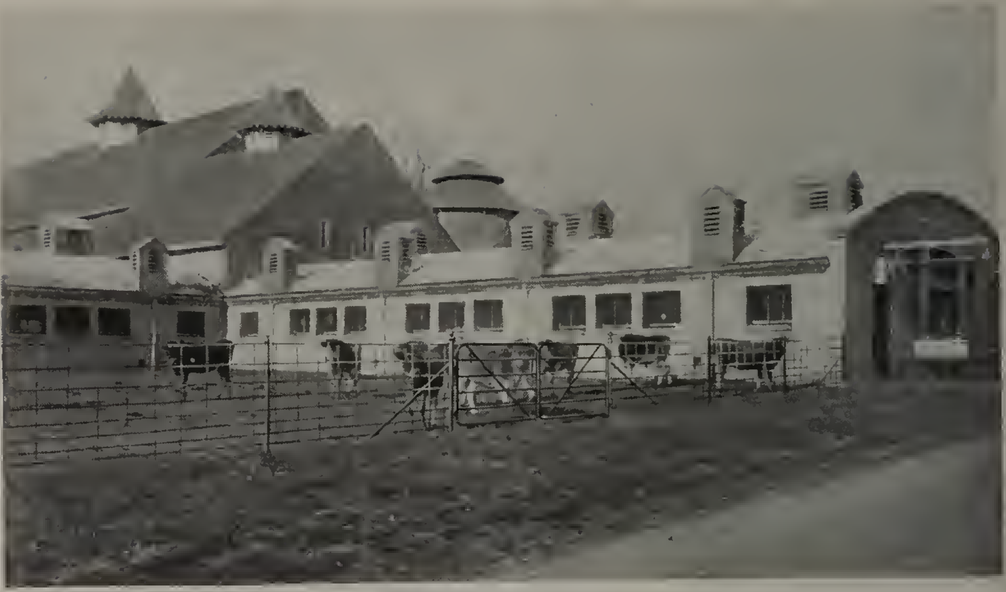


Woven Wire Fence.

THE wire netting fence shown below is a little over 6 feet in height and 6000 feet in length. Fences of this character are practically unclimable because of the very fine mesh wire netting that is used. We also build these fences with diagonal arm attached to the top of the post to which barb wires are fastened. We have put up many miles of these fences for private estates, race tracks, water companies, cemeteries, and public institutions.



Wire Netting Fence, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.



Cattle Fence, Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM is one of the best known model stock farms of the country. Its equipment, perfect in every detail, is the result of practical experience and expert knowledge applied to modern methods of stock raising. The barns, roads, fences, poultry runs, kennels and stables have all been designed and built for permanence, convenience in use and in conformity with the rules of sanitary construction.

The first of our fences at Gedney Farm, about two miles in length, was put up in 1898, since that time we have built over ten miles additional fences of all kinds constructed throughout on galvanized anchor posts. If wooden posts had been used for the same quantity of fence, the repairs and renewals would average about 5000 feet per year. As it is, the repairs are a minimum charge, relating almost exclusively to the wire which is the least expensive part of a farm fence. Our galvanized anchor posts are practically indestructible, and are a permanent investment.

The pig yards at Gedney Farm are in every way the exact opposite of the common pig sty with its mud, filth and bad odors. These yards are clean and sanitary, and mark a very decided departure from the unhealthy method of raising hogs with which everyone living in the country is more or less familiar. The yards extend out from the main building on the north and south sides, including in all over 4000 feet of fence. The posts are heavy galvanized anchor posts. The top rail is of 1¼ in. pipe, the netting extra strong woven steel wire.

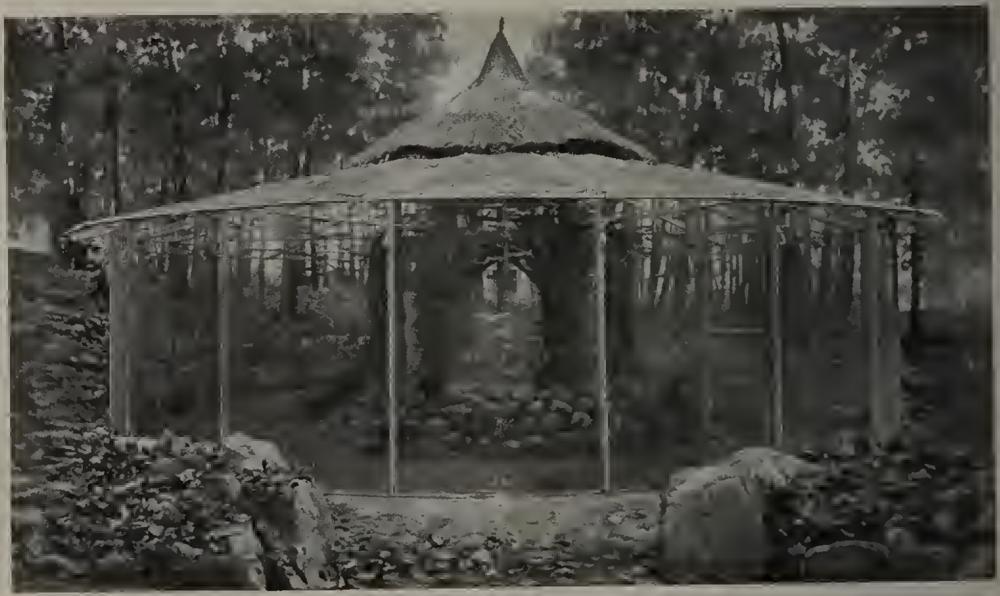
Pig Enclosures, Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

THE illustration below shows the extensive kennel yards built by us at Gedney Farm. They consist of twenty separate runs besides a large exercising yard and are pronounced by kennel experts to be perfect in arrangement and construction.

Kennel Yards, Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

Poultry Runs and Pigeon Cage, Elberon, N. J.

THE poultry run here shown is built with galvanized anchor posts and fine mesh netting. The netting is run over the top of the yards as well as on the sides, protecting the chickens from hawks and sparrows. The pigeon cage is 20 ft. wide, 15 ft. in height and 50 ft. long. If desirable, fences of this kind can be made rat proof by special arrangement of the netting at the bottom of the fence. The aviary shown below is one of special construction for game birds. The frame is galvanized, and built into the rustic work, which forms the shelter for the birds. Aviaries may be built in a great variety of forms and shapes. *Designs and suggestions will be given on application.*



Aviary, Bernardsville, N. J.

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